staging was swept away, the contractor, Mr. J. T. Leather, with his agent, Mr. E. P. Smith, under the superintendence of Mr. Ceode, the resident engineer, have made all secure again.

Compton Greenfield (Bristol).—The dilapidated and dangerous condition of the ancient church of Compton Greenfield, near this city, says the *Bristol Journal*, having rendered it necessary to take down and rebuild nearly the whole of the external walls of the structure, it was deemed proper to have the church reconsecrated. This ceremony was performed on Tuesday last. The church, upon the foundation of which the new building is erected, was an ancient Norman structure, of which the porch door, the tower, and the chancel arch are incorporated in the new edifice. The newly-erected building consists of a nave, 30 feet by 20; chancel, 20 feet by 11; a small arched recess on the north side (an addition made to the new building, which is otherwise similar to the old structure), 9 feet by 6; and tower about 11 feet square. It provides sitting accommodation for 110 persons. The ancient tower is of Perpendicular style; the nave and chancel of Norman, with high-pitched open roofs of Perpendicular character, as is all the wood furniture. All the windows are filled with painted and diapered glass. The west window was presented by Sir J. F. Davie, Bart. Arrangements have been made for lighting the church by night, by camphine burners, attached to the walls by ornamental wrought-iron work. The architect is Mr. Fripp, of Bristol. The whole expense of the alterations and enlargement, estimated at fully 1,000*l.*, has (with the exception of 50*l.* paid by the parishioners for the carriage of materials) been borne by Mr. R. C. Lippincott, of Over Park.

Torquay.—A new Wesleyan Chapel is about to be erected under the superintendence of Mr. E. Appleton, architect. It is situated on a platform cut out of the side of the Waldon Hill, and is approached by a public road, with a gradient of 1·15, and a private road within the chapel ground of 1·10, in order to raise the building up as high as possible. It will be built of the limestone of the neighbourhood, and will have an open timber roof: the style is early English.

Birmingham.—New offices for the Board of Poor Law Guardians are about to be erected in a central position, on a plan by Mr. Bateman, architect, on condition that the cost does not exceed 2,900*l.* Two different modes of construction, according to the local *Journal*, have been recommended by the architect, involving the use of different materials, the one of red brick with stone facings, and the other of cement. The style of architecture selected is Italian, and the appearance is plain and unpretending. The basement throughout will be rusticated, and the windows and principal door, the arches of which are semicircular, dressed with stone or cement. The building presents two stories towards Paradise-street, to which thoroughfare the front rears itself, but the abrupt fall in the level of Suffolk-street admits of another in the basement, with an entrance from the last-mentioned street. The front will be surmounted by mouldings, a consoled cornice, and a parapet and balustrade, which will be partially continued along the side, the insignia of the board being displayed in a block ornament in the centre. The basement story is devoted to the relief department, and contains a relief board-room, pay-clerk's and relieving-officers' rooms, porter's lodge, and waiting-hall for paupers. The first floor is appropriated to the levy department, and includes collector's room, levy-clerk's office, overseers'-room, and record-room, of fire-proof materials. From the lobby a staircase will lead to the general offices, including those for the clerk and assistant-clerks, a committee-room, and a board-room at the rear and lighted from the roof. It is intended to heat a portion of the premises by hot air, and the remainder in the ordinary manner.

Wolverhampton.—The opening of the new Exchange here was inaugurated by an entertainment given by the mayor on 5th instant. The great hall, which is 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 50 feet high, is intended for the meetings of ironmasters and farmers, and also for public meetings, concerts, &c. In its present state, it is said to be not very well adapted for hearing or speaking in. Besides its original design, four columns, with Corinthian capitals, have been added in the interior as supports to the glass dome which lights it. Objections have been taken to the effect which this new edifice produces on the very different style of the old Collegiate Church adjoining it.

Loughborough.—Several influential gentlemen in this town and neighbourhood contemplate erecting an assembly-room, in which meetings and balls may be held, lectures given, and other business of a similar nature transacted.

Rotherham.—A large Gothic monument has been erected by Mr. Edwin Smith, of Sheffield, sculptor, in Rotherham Church, to the memory of the late Mr. Bentley. It is executed in Caen stone, with a statuary marble tablet in the Decorated style.

Doncaster.—A project being on foot for the erection of a stained-glass window in the west end of the parish church, to the memory of the late Sir William Cooke, Bart., a local worthy to whose honour dissenters as well as churchmen are likely to subscribe for a fitting memorial, a correspondent of the *Doncaster Gazette*, while remarking that the church ought to be decorated as desired, suggests that for this particular purpose all parties would be more likely to unite in subscribing towards the erection of a statue or some charitable asylum. Taking, he remarks, into consideration the expense of the east window (1,000*l.*) and the alterations that would be required to give full effect to the beautiful tracery of the west window—the removal of the organ would be necessary, the possible lowering of the west gallery, and the taking down the gallery in the north transept for the organ: with these alterations and the stained window, the cost could not be much less than 2,000*l.*; and for such a sum an asylum might be built with an endowment for several worthy objects of charity.

Alnwick.—It is proposed to adorn St. Paul's Church, Alnwick, with stained glass, as a monument in honour of the late Duke of Northumberland.

Glasgow.—This city is about to have the benefit of another charitable institution for the education of children belonging to the humbler classes. By the will of the late Mr. Allen Glen, for many years a joiner in Glasgow, the sum of 16,000*l.* was left to found a school or schools to bear his name, and to be erected on his property between Hanover-street and Frederick-street. The work was commenced some weeks ago, and is expected to be finished some time in the course of the summer months. The front of the building faces Cathedral-street. The institution is intended to furnish education, clothing, and probably boarding, to about fifty boys, sons of tradesmen, or of parents belonging to the industrial classes.

Forfar.—The monument to the late Sir R. Peel has been erected and is the first permanent memorial in Scotland of Sir Robert. The monument occupies a very commanding site on an acclivity to the south of the town, and is built entirely of ashlar, from St. Andrews. It consists of eight Corinthian columns of the Tivoli example, disposed round four central piers, and showing four pediments to the cardinal points. Over the piers a square portion rises considerably above the ordonnance, and terminates with a balustrade and vase. The west front of the basement contains the inscription tablet, and is flanked by two sphinxes. The whole height of the structure is forty-two feet, and it has been executed by Mr. David Barry for about 280*l.* The architect is Mr. Maclaren, of Dundee, whose design, according to the *Northern Warder*, was selected by the committee from among thirty-four submitted in competition.

Surrey Tidal Dock. — Amongst other measures proposed for the improvement of the Thames navigation, a plan is announced for the construction of a large tidal dock on the Surrey side.

The Church of St. Ouen, Rouen.

Few cities enjoy a more wide-spread reputation for ecclesiastical antiquities than Rouen. That this celebrity is well deserved, none who have once visited it will be inclined to dispute. There are still remaining fifteen churches (exclusive of those which were closed in 1791, and which have since been put to most base uses). All of these have some particular beauties which render them worthy of the most attentive examination. Of these churches, the Cathedral, St. Ouen, and St. Maclou are by far the most important, and we propose from time to time to give some few illustrations of these buildings. That which we now present to our readers is an interior view of the Church of St. Ouen, taken from the north transept. The Abbey of St. Ouen, the most ancient in Normandy, was founded in 533, and in 841 it was destroyed by the Normans, who had just landed at Rouen. The mischief thus committed by his followers was in part repaired by Rollo, who commenced the rebuilding of the abbey, and his example was followed by the dukes who succeeded him; but in the time of William the Conqueror, the building was again demolished, and the first stone of a new church laid in 1046. The whole work was not completed until 1126, and in 1136, only ten years after its completion, the work of eighty years was in one day destroyed by fire. Through the liberality of the Empress Matilda and her son, Henry II. of England, who was also Duke of Normandy, the monks of St. Ouen succeeded once more in rebuilding their abbey; but even this edifice, which had been raised with great care, and was in every way far superior to its predecessor, was destined to share a like fate. In 1248 fire again did its work, and the destruction of the immense pile was complete. At length a building was commenced that was destined to endure for centuries. In 1318 the first stone of the present magnificent edifice was laid by John, the twenty-fourth abbot. In twenty-one years, during which the works proceeded without interruption, the choir, with its chapels, the piers which support the central tower, and the greater part of the transept were finished. These portions cost about 110,000*l.* of our money. The completion of the transept was deferred till 1439. The central tower was completed before the end of the fifteenth century, and the whole work, with the exception of the west front, which was left unfinished, was brought to a conclusion about the year 1540. The entire length of the building within the walls is 450 feet, which is thus made up:—the nave 264, the choir 110, the remaining portion extending to the end of the Chapel of the Virgin, 76 feet. The height of the choir is 108 feet, and the entire breadth 78 feet. The length of the transept 143 feet by 38 in width.

Our engraving is from a drawing made on the spot, by Mr. Caveler.

Profit of High Farming.—Mr. Mechi, who, as every one knows, has been laying out a good deal of money in the improvement of his farm of Tiptree, at Kelvedon, Essex, has published a sheet of explanation as to an alleged loss in place of a gain on his balance-sheet for last year. From Mr. Mechi's explanation, it appears that in place of being a loser he is even already a gainer, with a prospect of increasing income with decreasing outlay. The alleged loss consisted simply of a sum of 600*l.* minus on 1,600*l.* of purchased food for live stock kept mainly or exclusively for their produce of manure, which latter he regards as more cheaply obtained in this way, for the 600*l.* in question, than if directly purchased as manure. Moreover, he calculates that for the future he will not require to buy any more artificial food, or manures either, although still able to keep plenty of stock from the produce of half of his farm. There is here, he says, a clear and permanent profit in place of even a temporary loss. The boarded floor system he anticipates will shortly be generally adopted (we scarcely think so), and straw be consumed as food.

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